

# THE BLACK HOLE MASSES AND STAR FORMATION RATES OF $z > 1$ DUST OBSCURED GALAXIES: RESULTS FROM KECK OSIRIS INTEGRAL FIELD SPECTROSCOPY

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## ABSTRACT

We have obtained high spatial resolution Keck OSIRIS integral field spectroscopy of four  $z \sim 1.5$  ultra-luminous infrared galaxies that exhibit broad  $H\alpha$  emission lines indicative of strong active galactic nucleus (AGN) activity. The observations were made with the Keck laser guide star adaptive optics system giving a spatial resolution of  $0''.1$  or  $< 1$  kpc at these redshifts. These high spatial resolution observations help to spatially separate the extended narrow-line regions—possibly powered by star formation—from the nuclear regions, which may be powered by both star formation and AGN activity. There is no evidence for extended, rotating gas disks in these four galaxies. Assuming dust correction factors as high as  $A(H\alpha) = 4.8$  mag, the observations suggest lower limits on the black hole masses of  $(1-9) \times 10^8 M_\odot$  and star formation rates  $< 100 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . The black hole masses and star formation rates of the sample galaxies appear low in comparison to other high- $z$  galaxies with similar host luminosities. We explore possible explanations for these observations, including host galaxy fading, black hole growth, and the shut down of star formation.

**Key words:** black hole physics – galaxies: active – galaxies: high-redshift – instrumentation: adaptive optics

**Online-only material:** color figures

## 1. INTRODUCTION

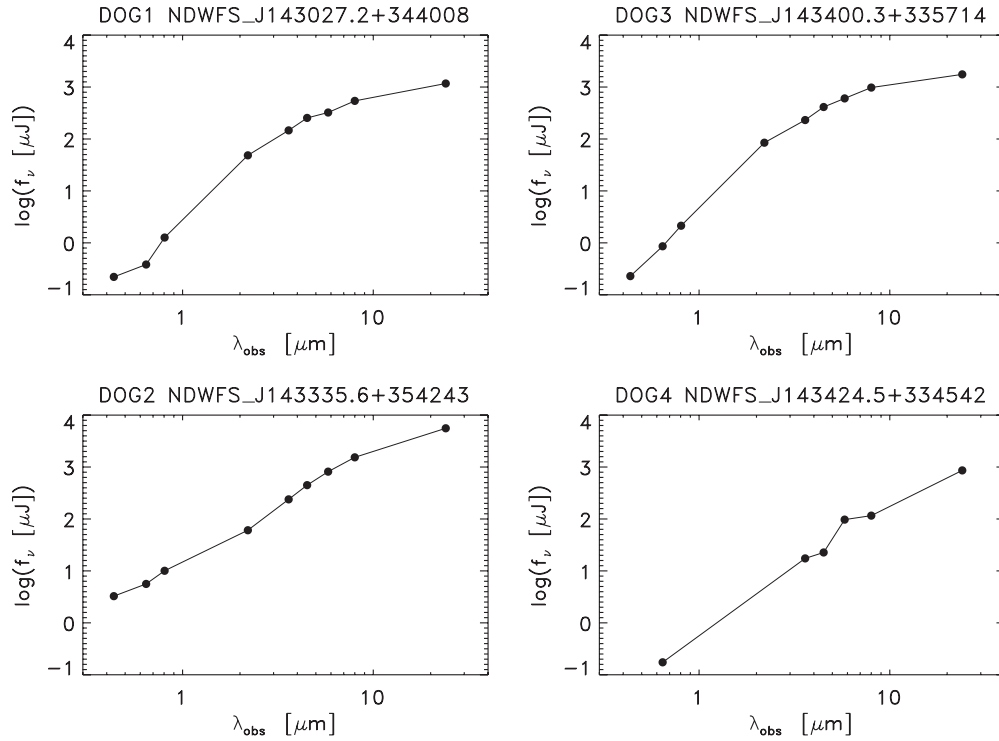
*Spitzer* 24  $\mu\text{m}$  imaging in the 9 deg<sup>2</sup> NOAO Deep Wide Field Survey (NDWFS; Jannuzi & Dey 1999) of Boötes has revealed large samples of high-redshift ultra-luminous infrared galaxies (ULIRGs;  $L_{\text{IR}} = 10^{12}-10^{13}$ ). A simple optical-to-IR color cut of  $R - [24] > 14$  Vega mag, i.e.,  $f_\nu(24 \mu\text{m})/f_\nu(R) \gtrsim 1000$ , selects for an extreme class of ULIRGs at redshifts of  $\langle z \rangle = 1.99$ ,  $\sigma_z = 0.5$  (Dey et al. 2008). ULIRGs selected this way are known as dust obscured galaxies (DOGs) and are typically redder than low-redshift ULIRGs (Dey et al. 2008). The extreme luminosities and colors of DOGs suggest the presence of active galactic nucleus (AGN) accretion and/or intense star formation heavily obscured by dust at rest-frame optical and UV wavelengths.

The rest-frame optical-to-mid-IR (MIR) spectral energy distributions (SEDs) of the DOGs show two classes: (1) power-law sources with SEDs that rise smoothly into the MIR and (2) so-called Bump sources, with a rest-frame 1.6  $\mu\text{m}$  peak in their SED thought to be produced by the photospheres of cool stars. The power-law DOGs have been shown to exhibit strong AGN characteristics including broad  $H\alpha$  (Brand et al. 2007) and a lack of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) emission in MIR spectra from *Spitzer* (Houck et al. 2005). Meanwhile MIR spectra of bump DOGs tend to show PAH emission (Desai et al. 2008), a good indication of vigorous ongoing star formation. These two classes of DOGs appear to differentiate with luminosity, with the more luminous sources (e.g.,  $F_{24} > 0.75$  mJy) having a higher fraction of power-law SEDs likely to harbor obscured AGNs (Magliocchetti et al. 2007; Dey et al. 2008).

The space densities and clustering strength of the DOGs are similar to submillimeter galaxies (SMGs; Blain et al. 2004; Magliocchetti et al. 2007; Brodwin et al. 2008), which are thought to have merger-driven star formation rates (SFRs) as high as  $1000 M_\odot \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . The clustering strengths are also similar to massive elliptical galaxies in the local universe, suggesting a possible connection between these three different galaxy classes.

Detailed merger simulations of massive gas-rich galaxies have been shown to reproduce the selection criteria of both SMGs and DOGs (Narayanan et al. 2010). In these simulations, the SMGs are typically classified as bump sources, and the SMG phase is followed by a hotter, post-merger, AGN-dominated phase where the galaxy is transformed into a power-law DOG (Narayanan et al. 2010). Currently, mergers are the only model shown to produce the extreme colors and luminosities of DOGs.

Because of their potential link to gas-rich mergers, it was surprising to find that the rest-frame optical morphologies of the more luminous DOGs are typically smooth with little sign of an ongoing merger (as evidenced by double nuclei; Melbourne et al. 2008b, 2009; Busmann et al. 2009). In fact, the bulk of DOGs with high spatial resolution imaging (from *HST* or Keck adaptive optics) show disk-like or elliptical-like morphologies, rather than double nuclei or tidal tails. However, their physical half-light sizes are small in comparison with LIRGs at  $z \sim 1$ , which also favor disk-like profiles; the more luminous DOGs have typical half-light sizes that are a factor of two (or more) smaller than a sample of  $z \sim 1$  LIRGs (Melbourne et al. 2008a, 2008b). The unusual sizes of the DOGs are consistent with the



**Figure 1.** Optical through MIR SEDs of the four DOGs observed with OSIRIS. These SEDs rise steadily into the MIR and do not contain features such as a  $1.6\,\mu\text{m}$  stellar bump or a Balmer break. High-redshift ULIRGs with SEDs like these have been generally shown to contain dust obscured AGNs.

post-merger products of gas-rich mergers in the local universe (e.g., Rothberg & Joseph 2006).

If DOGs have undergone recent merger activity, evidence for the merger should be imprinted on the kinematics of the gas in the galaxy. While they exhibit exponential disk profiles, the gas in the DOGs may not necessarily be undergoing ordered rotation. With its high spatial and spectral resolution, the Keck OSIRIS integral field spectrograph (IFS) is an ideal tool for measuring gas kinematics in high- $z$  galaxies. OSIRIS is an adaptive-optics- (AO-) fed instrument with a diffraction-limited angular resolution of  $0''.05$  at the  $K$  band ( $2.2\,\mu\text{m}$ ). OSIRIS produces a spectrum at every spatial resolution element over a field of view of 2–3 arcsec. With a spectral resolution of  $R \sim 3000$ , OSIRIS can resolve kinematic signatures with FWHM of  $100\,\text{km s}^{-1}$ . Targeting the  $\text{H}\alpha$  emission line redshifted into the near-infrared (NIR), OSIRIS has been used to determine the kinematics of  $z = 1$ –3 galaxy samples (e.g., Wright et al. 2007, 2009; Law et al. 2009).

Because of its high spatial resolution, OSIRIS also offers the possibility of spatially differentiating the extended star-forming region from the central regions which may contain both star formation and AGN activity. This capability allows for much cleaner determinations of the relative strengths of these two power sources, compared with seeing limited observations.

This paper presents OSIRIS observations of four DOGs at  $z > 1$ . Each DOG was targeted at the wavelength of the  $\text{H}\alpha$  line redshifted into the NIR. We quantify the flux contributions from broad and narrow  $\text{H}\alpha$  emission-line regions and use the data to place constraints on supermassive black hole (BH) masses, SFRs, and metallicities of the DOGs. We also examine the kinematics of each system.

This paper is organized as follows. The sample selection and OSIRIS observations are described in Section 2. Section 3 details the  $\text{H}\alpha$  line measurements. Properties of the sample derived from spectra, including the BH masses and SFRs, are

presented in Section 4. The results are discussed in Section 5, and we compare the DOGs to other high- $z$  and local AGN hosts. Conclusions are provided in Section 6. Throughout we assume a canonical  $\Lambda$  Cold Dark Matter Universe with  $\Omega_M = 0.3$ ,  $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$ , and  $H_0 = 70\,\text{km s}^{-1}\,\text{Mpc}^{-1}$ .

## 2. OSIRIS INTEGRAL FIELD SPECTROSCOPY

We used the Keck laser guide star adaptive optics (LGS AO) system and the OSIRIS IFS to observe four  $z > 1$  ULIRGs. These galaxies were selected from optical and MIR photometry of the NDWFS of Boötes to have  $R - [24] > 14$  Vega mag and are thus DOGs (Table 1). The sample selection also required that each DOG have a strong  $\text{H}\alpha$  detection in seeing limited NIR spectroscopy. These spectra provided not only a redshift but also an  $\text{H}\alpha$  flux. We selected those DOGs with the strongest  $\text{H}\alpha$  detections that were sufficiently near to an AO tip-tilt guide star to provide excellent AO performance.

The requirement of large  $\text{H}\alpha$  fluxes ( $F_{\text{H}\alpha} > 1 \times 10^{-16}\,\text{erg cm}^{-2}\,\text{s}^{-1}$ ) was made to ensure that the OSIRIS observations were successful. This flux limit translates to an  $\text{H}\alpha$  luminosity of  $5 \times 10^{41}\,\text{erg s}^{-1}$  at  $z = 1$  and  $3 \times 10^{42}\,\text{erg s}^{-1}$  at  $z = 2$ . This flux requirement also introduces a significant selection bias. First, DOGs at redshifts where  $\text{H}\alpha$  falls between the  $H$  and  $K$  bands (i.e.,  $z \sim 1.9$ ) will not be in the sample. Many of the Bump DOGs lie in this redshift range because it places the  $8\,\mu\text{m}$  PAH feature into the *Spitzer*  $24\,\mu\text{m}$  band, reddening the optical-to-MIR color. Thus, all of the DOGs in our sample have power-law SEDs (Figure 1) and are likely to be powered by AGNs. In addition, by selecting sources with the highest  $\text{H}\alpha$  fluxes, the sample skews to somewhat lower redshift than the typical DOG (which has  $\langle z \rangle \sim 1.9 \pm 0.5$ ). The final sample also skews to higher  $24\,\mu\text{m}$  flux with three of the four DOGs having  $F_\nu(24) > 1\,\text{mJy}$ .

**Table 1**  
DOG Properties Summary

Galaxy	Object Name	Redshift	$f_{\nu}(24)$ (mJy)	$R$ (Vega mag)
NDWFS_J143027.2+344008	DOG1	1.370	1.169	24.76
NDWFS_J143335.6+354243	DOG2	1.300	5.577	21.85
NDWFS_J143400.3+335714	DOG3	1.684	1.754	23.89
NDWFS_J143424.5+334542	DOG4	2.260	0.860	25.60

### 2.1. The Observations

OSIRIS is an AO-fed instrument. The Keck LGS AO system uses a deformable mirror to correct for atmospheric distortions to the wave front and thus recovers the diffraction-limited resolution of the telescope ( $\sim 0''.05$  at  $2.2\ \mu\text{m}$ ). The system tracks atmospheric distortions with observations of a reference star within  $50''$  of the science target (for tip-tilt correction), and a sodium laser guide star propagated from the telescope to the location of the target (for higher order corrections). Table 2 summarizes the conditions during OSIRIS observations, including magnitudes and separations of the tip-tilt guide stars.

Observations taken in 2008 were made under photometric conditions with the instrument at the optimum well-controlled temperature. Unfortunately, during 2009, OSIRIS began to heat up,  $5^\circ$  (K) above the optimal operating temperature. The higher temperature produced noisier data and resulted in several issues that made 2009 data more difficult to reduce: the dark current was about 40% higher compared to 2008, and warmer optics made extracting high signal-to-noise spectra more difficult. The observing conditions were clear during 2009 observing runs.

In all cases, we observed with the  $0''.05$  plate scale using narrow spectral filters centered on  $H\alpha$ , thereby allowing the largest possible field of view for the chosen plate scale. The typical field of view was  $2'' \times 3''$  or roughly  $20 \times 30$  kpc at these redshifts.

Because of the small field of view of OSIRIS, we first centered the AO tip-tilt guide star onto the OSIRIS frame. We then manually offset to the target using offsets derived from NDWFS imaging. This method provided good acquisition of the galaxy on the OSIRIS field of view.

Individual exposure times were 15 minutes with total on-source exposures ranging from 1 to 3 hr. Small dithers were applied after each exposure. However, the galaxy was always within the field of view of the instrument, and the galaxies were sufficiently small that no additional sky frames were needed.

### 2.2. Data Reduction

The data were reduced with the OSIRIS reduction pipeline. For each set of observations, a sky frame was created by

median combining dithered science frames. Each frame was sky subtracted and cleaned of cosmic rays. A three-dimensional data cube was then extracted using rectification matrices supplied by Keck Observatory. Frames were mosaicked together to produce a final three-dimensional data cube.

As a result of running at a higher temperature in 2009, optical elements within OSIRIS expanded, slightly altering the optical path. Therefore, the canonical rectification matrices used to convert the two-dimensional raw frames of overlapping spectra into three-dimensional data cubes were no longer valid. Although new rectification matrices were produced, they did not work as cleanly as the original, and when applied to the data they created some pixels of unrealistically high and low count levels (e.g.,  $\pm 10^{11}$  counts). In order to remove these glitches, we used a median combine (as opposed to a mean) when making the final data cubes.

After each science target, an A0V star was observed with an identical instrument setup. These observations were used to correct the spectra for Telluric absorption and to flux calibrate the images. After the basic reduction of the standard star observations, a one-dimensional spectrum of the star was extracted. Hydrogen absorption lines were modeled out using the OSIRIS pipeline *Telluric Extract* routine. The stellar spectra were divided by a blackbody spectrum with a temperature of an A0V star. The resulting spectrum was then divided into the science data to correct for Telluric absorption.

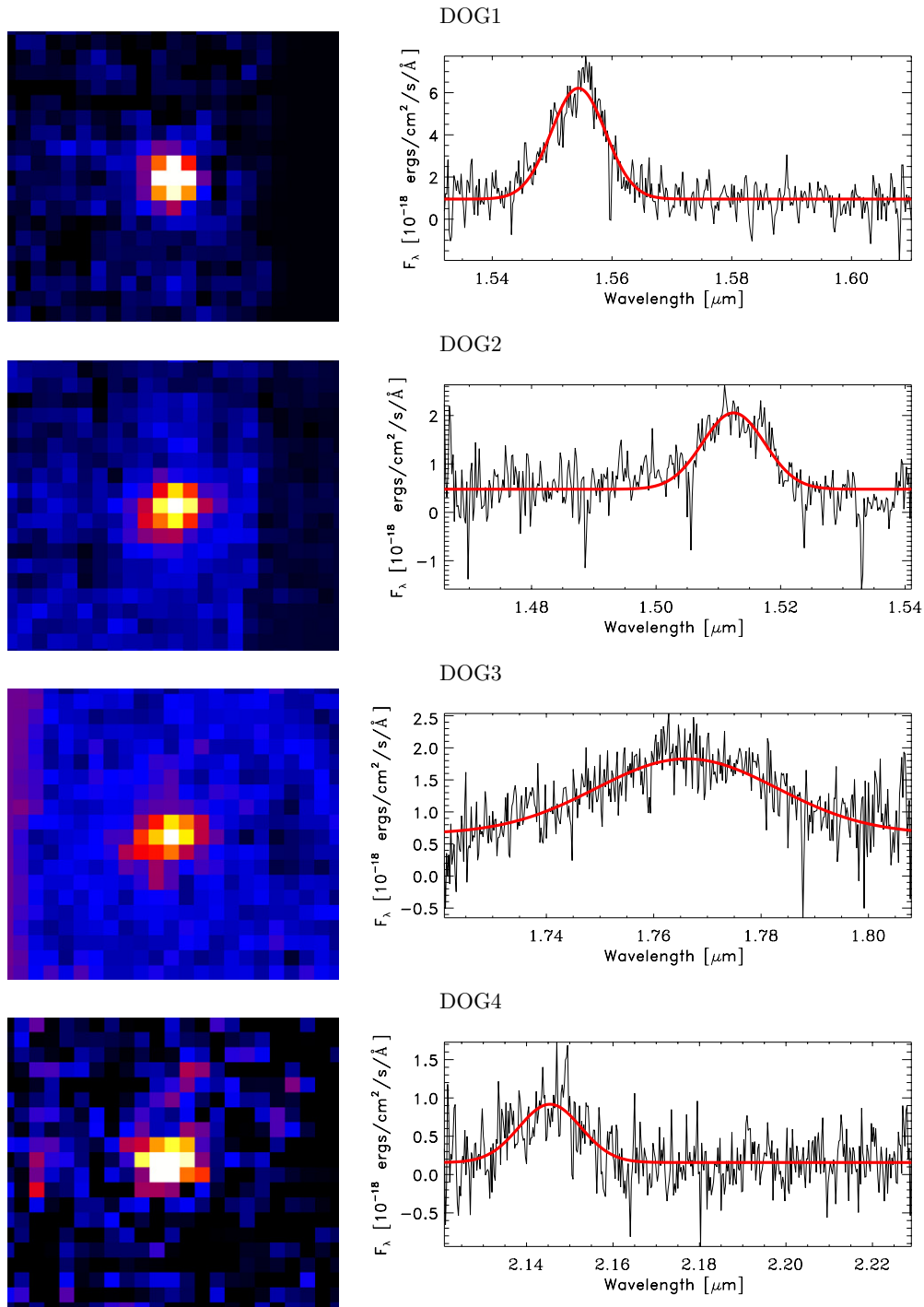
The spectra of the standard stars were also used to apply a rough flux calibration to the data. A total flux for each star was measured from the OSIRIS data cube and compared to the expected flux of the star across the OSIRIS filter given the  $J$ -,  $H$ -, and  $K$ -band fluxes (Elias et al. 1982). To determine the expected flux of the standard star in the OSIRIS filter, we assumed a blackbody spectrum across the filter bandpass and assumed a flat filter function. To check this calibration, we compare the flux in  $H\alpha$  for DOG1 (see Table 1) to that found in Brand et al. (2007) from long-slit spectroscopy. Our  $H\alpha$  measurement is 60% larger than the Brand et al. value, which is not surprising as they suggest that their data could suffer slit losses on that order from pointing issues. Because OSIRIS is effectively imaging in  $H\alpha$ , slit losses are minimal.

## 3. SPECTRAL LINE MEASUREMENTS

Figure 2 shows the  $H\alpha$  maps of the four DOGs observed by our program. All show point-like  $H\alpha$  morphologies. We center a circular extraction region on the peak of the  $H\alpha$  flux and extract a region with a radius of  $0''.15$ , enclosing the diffraction-limited core of the point-spread function (PSF) which is measured to have an FWHM of  $0''.1$ . The spectra of these point-like objects (Figure 2) show broad  $H\alpha$  emission. We first fit these broad lines with a single-Gaussian profile (red curve in Figure 2). The

**Table 2**  
Keck Observation Run Summary

Object Name	UT Date	Exp. Time (s)	Filter		Guide Star		Observing Conditions
			Center ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Width ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$R$ (mag)	Offset ( $''$ )	
DOG1	2008 Jun 4	4500	1.571	0.078	16.3	34	Some cirrus
DOG2	2009 May 7	2700	1.504	0.075	15.1	47	Clear
"	2009 May 26	3600					Clear
"	2009 May 27	3600					Clear
DOG3	2009 May 7	7200	1.765	0.087	16.0	39	Clear
DOG4	2009 May 27	10800	2.175	0.108	13.4	32	Clear



**Figure 2.** H $\alpha$  maps and one-dimensional spectra of the sample ULIRGs. Images are 1 arcsec on a side ( $\sim 10$  kpc at these redshifts). All four DOGs show a point-like morphology in the H $\alpha$  flux distribution. This point-like flux is dominated by a broad H $\alpha$  line, with FWHMs  $> 2000$  km s $^{-1}$ , suggesting AGN activity within the DOGs.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

resulting fits have line widths in excess of  $2000$  km s $^{-1}$  indicative of AGN activity. While the spectra are noisy, we also attempt a fit that includes narrow-line H $\alpha$  and [N II  $\lambda$ 6548, 6583]. The total fluxes and line widths of the broad H $\alpha$  line do not change significantly with the inclusion of these narrow lines in the fit. Fluxes and line widths of the broad H $\alpha$  emission are given in Table 3.

We also attempt to identify the spatial extent of the narrow-line emission in each system. To accomplish this, we first

subtract off the broad-line AGN component. We create a PSF image by collapsing the data cube in the spectral region that encompasses the wings of the broad-line H $\alpha$  spectrum. At each wavelength, we scale the peak of the PSF image to the flux of the modeled broad H $\alpha$  line and subtract it from the data cube. The result of this process is a three-dimensional data cube of the narrow H $\alpha$  flux with the broad-line H $\alpha$  removed.

The narrow H $\alpha$  images of each galaxy are shown in Figure 3. These images have been smoothed by a Gaussian



**Table 3**  
Broad-line H $\alpha$  Properties

Object Name	Obs. H $\alpha$ Flux ( $10^{-16}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ )	H $\alpha$ Width (km s $^{-1}$ )	H $\alpha$ Lum. <sup>a</sup> ( $10^{42}$ erg s $^{-1}$ )	A[H $\alpha$ ] (mag)	Black Hole Mass <sup>b</sup> ( $10^6 M_{\odot}$ )	Host Galaxy $M_R^c$
DOG1	$5.98 \pm 0.25$	$2068 \pm 22$	6.77	$\geq 4.86^d$	>490	−20.06
DOG2	$1.97 \pm 0.09$	$2288 \pm 40$	1.98	$\geq 2.22^e$	>103	−23.85
DOG3	$4.97 \pm 0.15$	$6757 \pm 96$	2.60	$\geq 1.84^e$	>878	−24.73
DOG4	$1.36 \pm 0.20$	$2358 \pm 221$	5.34	$\geq 1.84^f$	>138	−24.30

**Notes.**<sup>a</sup> Uncorrected for dust attenuation.<sup>b</sup> Corrected for dust attenuation.<sup>c</sup> Corrected for AGN contamination, but no dust correction.<sup>d</sup> Brand et al. (2007).<sup>e</sup> J. Melbourne et al. (2011, in preparation).<sup>f</sup> No measurement of H $\beta$  available so used the minimum correction from the others in the sample.**Table 4**  
Narrow-line H $\alpha$  Properties

Object Name	H $\alpha$ Flux ( $10^{-17}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ )	H $\alpha$ Width (km s $^{-1}$ )	H $\alpha$ Lum. <sup>a</sup> ( $10^{41}$ erg s $^{-1}$ )	SFR <sup>a</sup> ( $M_{\odot}$ yr $^{-1}$ )	[N II]/H $\alpha$	Metallicity <sup>b</sup> [12+log(O/H)]
DOG1	$2.5 \pm 0.2$	$533 \pm 47$	2.80	$1.3 \pm 0.1$	$0.27 \pm 0.03$	8.6
DOG2 <sup>c</sup>	$0.50 \pm 0.12$	$470 \pm 48$	0.50	$0.22 \pm 0.02^c$	$0.74 \pm 0.24$	9.1 <sup>c</sup>
DOG3	$1.3 \pm 0.1$	$210 \pm 56$	2.41	$1.1 \pm 0.1$	$0.29 \pm 0.04$	8.7
DOG4	$1.4 \pm 0.1$	$152 \pm 80$	5.53	$2.5 \pm 0.1$	...	

**Notes.**<sup>a</sup> Uncorrected for dust attenuation.<sup>b</sup> Derived from the [N II]/H $\alpha$  ratio (Melbourne & Salzer 2002), with an uncertainty of roughly 0.3 dex.<sup>c</sup> The narrow lines observed for TDOG\_5 arise from the same region as the broad lines, and the line ratios indicate that these lines are produced by the AGN rather than star formation. As a result the calculated SFRs and metallicities for TDOG\_5 are likely incorrect.

kernel with a FWHM of 2 pixels to enhance the detection of any prominent sources. In general, these images do not show regular morphologies such as those expected if star formation was smoothly distributed within well-behaved disk structures. Rather, these regions appear as individual clumps. Except for DOG2, these narrow-line regions are separated from the nuclear region which hosts the AGN (indicated by green contour lines).

Shown on the images are the regions used to measure the narrow H $\alpha$  line widths and strengths. Some regions that appear bright in the narrow H $\alpha$  images were not included in the creation of the final spectrum. Individually, the spectra of these regions showed no indication of containing emission-line flux. Rather, these regions appear to be noise fluctuations in the collapsed two-dimensional images.

The spectra of the narrow-line regions are shown in Figure 3. Evidence for narrow H $\alpha$  emission is found in each DOG. We fit the spectra for H $\alpha$  and [N II] lines, using Gaussian profiles (red line in the figure). FWHMs of the narrow emission lines vary from  $\sim 200$ – $500$  km s $^{-1}$ , with typical fluxes from  $(0.5\text{--}2.5) \times 10^{-17}$  erg cm $^{-2}$  s $^{-1}$ . The velocity offsets between the narrow and broad H $\alpha$  lines in each galaxy range from  $-150$  to  $500$  km s $^{-1}$ .

Three of the DOGs show evidence for [N II] emission. DOG1 and DOG3 have [N II]/[H $\alpha$ ] line ratios of  $\sim 0.3$ . In contrast, DOG2 has [N II]/[H $\alpha$ ] = 0.74. Such a high ratio likely indicates that the production of [N II] in this galaxy is being enhanced by AGN activity (Swinbank et al. 2004), a reasonable assumption given that the emission is located spatially atop the nuclear broad H $\alpha$  flux. Shocks in the nuclear gas could also result in high [N II]/[H $\alpha$ ] ratios. The narrow-line measurements are summarized in Table 4.

## 4. PROPERTIES OF THE SAMPLE

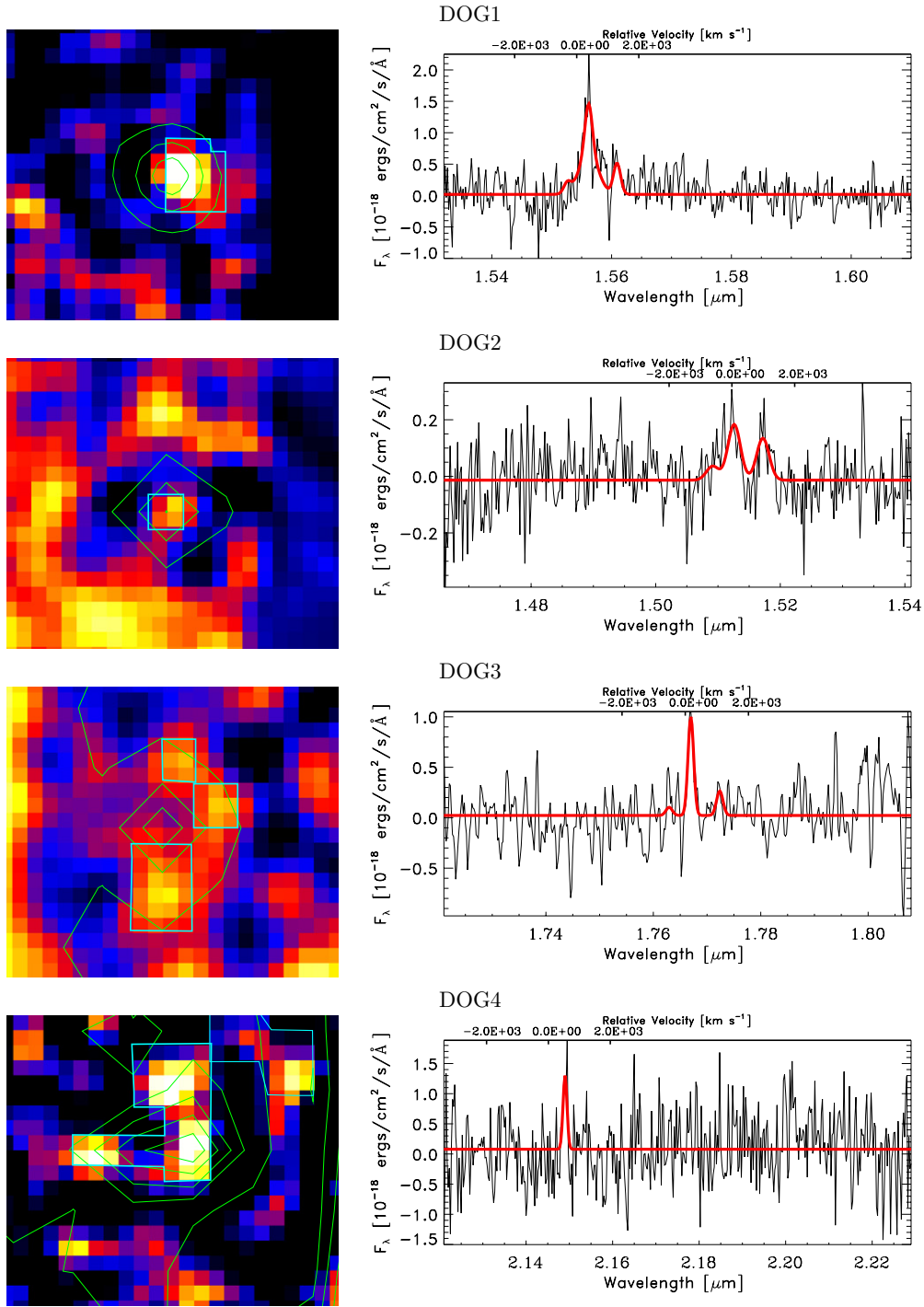
## 4.1. Dust Extinction

In nebular theory, the H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$  ratio is fixed by the radiation field. For case B recombination, in a density-bounded H II region powered by star formation, H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$  = 2.86. For AGN-ionized regions, H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$  = 3.1 (Osterbrock 1989). H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$  ratios larger than these canonical values indicate the presence of dust, which will preferentially attenuate the bluer H $\beta$  line compared with the H $\alpha$  line. Thus, a measurement of the H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$  line ratio can be used to estimate the reddening in a system.

The OSIRIS observations of the DOGs in our sample were only made in a small spectral window ( $\sim 100$  nm wide) about H $\alpha$  and therefore do not contain the information necessary to produce an estimate of dust extinction. However, three DOGs in the sample were observed previously with NIR long-slit spectrographs covering both H $\alpha$  and H $\beta$  lines. While H $\beta$  was not strongly detected in any of these observations, limits on the line strengths were obtained.

DOG1 was observed with the Gemini NIRI spectrograph and the results were published in Brand et al. (2007; object J143027.1+344007). In this system, the broad-line Balmer decrement H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$   $\geq 22.5$ , which, assuming a Milky Way dust curve (Cardelli et al. 1989), translates to a reddening,  $E(B - V) \geq 2.09$  mag, or  $A(\text{H}\alpha) \geq 4.86$  mag. Thus, the extinction corrected H $\alpha$  emission in this system is likely to be a factor of 70 larger (or more) than measured.

DOG3 and DOG2 were observed by Palomar TripleSpec (J. Melbourne et al. 2011, in preparation). Unfortunately, the limits on the H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$  ratios in the Palomar data are less stringent than the NIRI data, with H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$   $\geq 6.5$  and  $7.6$ , respectively. These are equivalent to  $A(\text{H}\alpha) \geq 1.84$  mag and  $2.22$  mag, or roughly



**Figure 3.** Same as Figure 2 only now the broad-line component has been subtracted from the image, revealing the narrow-line H $\alpha$  flux. These images have been smoothed by a Gaussian kernel of 2 pixels in width to bring out the contrast. Each DOG appears to contain one or more narrow-line regions often spatially offset from the broad-line region (contours). Cyan boxes show the regions included in the extraction of the narrow-line flux. These regions tend to be clumpy rather than extended (as might be expected in a relaxed disk). The top axis shows the velocity offset from the broad-line AGN component. The spectra also show evidence for narrow [N II] lines.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

a factor of 5–10 in flux. However,  $A(\text{H}\alpha)$  could be significantly larger than this lower limit.

For DOG4 we do not have a measurement of H $\beta$  and therefore do not have a measure of the dust extinction. We choose to adopt the minimum dust extinction measured from the other three DOGs ( $A(\text{H}\alpha) \geq 1.84$  mag) as a lower limit on the extinction for DOG4.

#### 4.2. Black Hole Masses

Under certain assumptions, the OSIRIS data cubes can be used to estimate the BH masses in our sample galaxies. To make the estimate, we require two measurements: (1) the H $\alpha$  line width and (2) a continuum flux from the AGN point source. The first quantity we measure directly from the spectra. Unfortunately, the second quantity is difficult to

measure directly from the OSIRIS data. While a continuum is seen in the spectrum of the central region of the galaxy, it is not clear how much of this continuum is produced by the AGN and how much is produced by the galaxy. However, Greene & Ho (2005) show that there is an empirical relationship between broad-line  $H\alpha$  flux and the continuum flux of the AGN,

$$L_{5100} = 1.23 \times 10^7 \cdot (L_{H\alpha})^{0.864}. \quad (1)$$

We use the reddening-corrected broad-line  $H\alpha$  luminosities to determine the AGN continuum luminosity at 5100 Å,  $L_{5100}$ . With the  $H\alpha$  line width and continuum flux, we calculate the BH mass from the empirical calibration of Peng et al. (2006a),

$$M_{BH} = 9.7 \times 10^6 \cdot \left( \frac{L_{5100}}{1 \times 10^{44} \text{ (erg s}^{-1}\text{)}} \right)^{0.59} \cdot \left( \frac{\text{line width}}{1000 \text{ (km s}^{-1}\text{)}} \right)^{2.06} M_{\odot}. \quad (2)$$

The estimated BH masses are summarized in Table 3; they range from  $(1\text{--}9) \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ . DOG3 hosts the most massive BH, not surprising given the width of the broad  $H\alpha$  line in that system. The intrinsic scatter in this empirically derived relation (Equation (2)) is about 0.3–0.4 dex (e.g., Vestergaard 2002). However, systematic uncertainties in the dust correction could skew these results to lower BH masses and all reported that BH masses are lower limits.

#### 4.3. Rest-frame Optical Galaxy Stellar Luminosity

To better compare the DOGs with other galaxy samples (Section 5), we attempt to measure the stellar contribution to the galaxy luminosity, independent from the AGN contribution. Unfortunately, because the spatially extended galaxy continuum is not well detected in the OSIRIS frames, we cannot use the OSIRIS data to constrain the relative contribution of AGN and star light to the total luminosities. However, we get some hints from high spatial resolution *Hubble Space Telescope* (HST) and AO imaging of larger DOG samples, which show that the AGN (central point source) typically contributes only  $\sim 10\%$  of the galaxy light at NIR (rest-frame optical) wavelengths (Melbourne et al. 2009; Bussmann et al. 2009).

While this ratio could prove to be a useful rule of thumb for DOGs, we know that it does not hold universally. In fact, we have a high spatial resolution AO image of DOG1, which is actually point-source dominated (Melbourne et al. 2009), suggesting that the AGN could be contributing a much higher fraction of the light in this system. This example suggests that in the absence of imaging we should attempt some other method for determining the AGN contribution to the galaxy luminosity.

Fortunately, the OSIRIS data can be used to measure the AGN continuum contribution based solely on the  $H\alpha$  flux. As quoted from Greene & Ho, the flux from  $H\alpha$  correlates with the AGN continuum emission at 5100 Å ( $L_{5100}$ ). With a measure of the AGN continuum in hand, we convert to total AGN flux in a given passband assuming a standard QSO spectrum. Subtracting the AGN flux from the total observed flux (at rest-frame optical wavelengths), we derive the stellar luminosity of each galaxy which we convert into a rest-frame  $R$ -band absolute magnitude assuming a power-law SED for the galaxy light. As expected from its high spatial resolution AO image, the flux of DOG1 is dominated by AGN light; the AGN contributes 95% of the total. However, the other DOGs show significantly less contribution

from AGN light to the total luminosity,  $\sim 10\%$ , which is typical for DOGs based on results of image decomposition.

Uncorrected for reddening, the DOGs in our sample have  $M_R = -20$  to  $-24$ . However, DOGs are among the most dust obscured galaxies known, with colors redder than the typical low- $z$  ULIRGs. This suggests that even the galaxy light may be heavily attenuated by dust. If we apply the dust correction from the broad-line regions to the entire galaxy (likely an upper limit on the actual dust obscuration for the galaxy) then the DOGs are very luminous,  $M_R = -24$  to  $-26.5$ .

#### 4.4. Star Formation Rates

After subtracting the broad-line  $H\alpha$  component, each DOG shows additional narrow-line  $H\alpha$  flux. If we assign all of the observed narrow  $H\alpha$  flux to star formation, we can estimate the SFR of each galaxy. We use the prescription in Wright et al. (2010) adopted from Kennicutt (1998),

$$\text{SFR } (M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}) = L(H\alpha) / 2.5 \times 10^{42}. \quad (3)$$

Uncorrected for reddening, we derive typical SFRs for the DOGs of only  $0.5\text{--}2.0 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (Table 4).

As with the broad-line fluxes, these narrow fluxes are likely to be heavily dust extinguished. Because they are spatially removed from the center of each galaxy, the dust obscuration may be different than for the AGN. However, we can use the AGN obscuration as a rough estimate. Doing so gives SFRs 1–2 orders of magnitude larger than measured. Even with these correction factors, the SFRs that are measured are small for ULIRGs,  $< 100 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . In addition, some of the narrow-line flux could be produced by the AGN, meaning that the SFR could be significantly lower than these limits.

In addition, we have shown that we are sensitive to very small SFRs. Clearly, the surface density of star formation in any extended component must be small, e.g.,  $< 0.5 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1} \text{ kpc}^{-2}$  (before correcting for dust attenuation), or our observations would have detected it.

#### 4.5. Metallicity

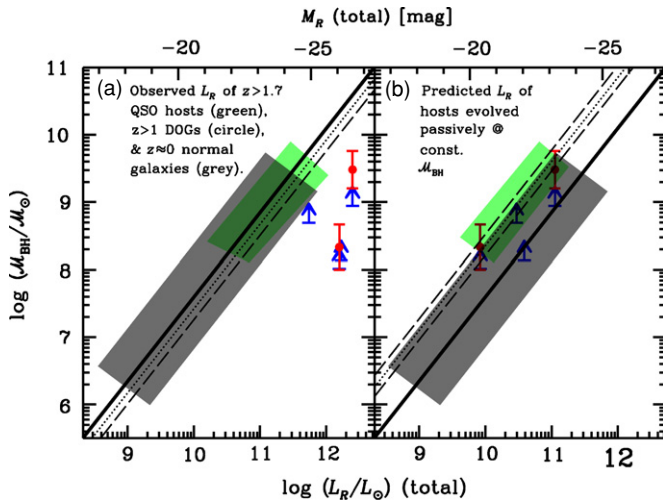
Three galaxies in our sample show evidence for an  $[N II] \lambda 6583$  collisionally excited emission line. As shown in Melbourne & Salzer (2002), the  $[N II]/H\alpha$  line ratio can be used as a rough proxy for metallicity in star-forming galaxies. Assuming the  $[N II]$  emission in these systems is entirely the product of star formation we can estimate the metallicity of these systems using

$$12 + \log(O/H) = 9.26 + 1.23 \cdot \log([N II]/H\alpha) + 0.204 \cdot [\log([N II]/H\alpha)]^2. \quad (4)$$

For the three galaxies for which  $[N II]$  is observed (DOGs 1–3), the estimated metallicity is roughly solar or larger. However, for DOG2, the  $[N II]$  emission lies atop the nucleus of the galaxy (Figure 2) and is likely boosted by AGN heating. In this system,  $[N II]/H\alpha > 0.7$ , another indication that the  $[N II]$  line may be enhanced by AGN activity (Brand et al. 2007). Therefore, Equation (4) is expected to overpredict the metallicity in DOG2. The metallicities are given in Table 4.

#### 4.6. Kinematics

Ideally, we would have detected  $H\alpha$  across an extended star-forming disk in each galaxy. We could have then used the



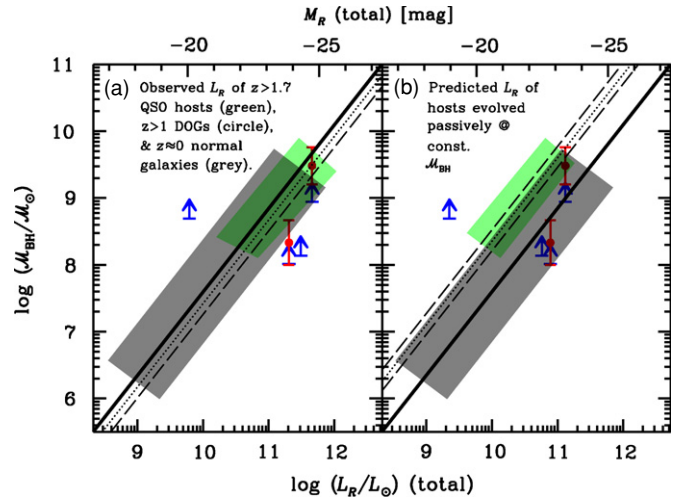
**Figure 4.** Left: estimated black hole mass vs. host luminosity for the DOGs (blue limits),  $z \sim 2$  AGNs (green shading; Peng et al. 2006a; Ridgway et al. 2001; Kukula et al. 2001), and local galaxies (gray shading). Also shown are X-ray-derived BH masses for two of the DOGs (red points). In both cases, the X-ray results return BH masses that are larger than the OSIRIS derived lower limits. The best-fit local relation is shown as a solid black line, while the best-fit  $z \sim 2$  relation is shown as a dotted line; the dashed lines show different SED assumptions used to derive the host galaxy luminosities. Both the BH-mass estimates and the galaxy luminosities of the DOGs have been corrected for dust reddening. No reddening correction is given to the other systems. However, those corrections are expected to be small. Given the high intrinsic luminosities of the DOG host galaxies, their black holes appear undermassive compared with the  $z \sim 2$  and local samples. These differences can be explained if the DOGs contain significant young stellar populations which boost the host galaxy luminosity. Right: the luminosity expected for the DOGs and other  $z \sim 2$  galaxies after accounting for the fading of their stellar populations. An instantaneous burst fading, with  $z_{\text{formation}}$  at the observed redshift, was applied to the DOGs while passive fading was applied to the  $z \sim 2$  galaxies. While the DOGs fade to the local relation, the  $z \sim 2$  systems fade past the local relation, suggesting that they need to undergo additional stellar mass growth to eventually land on the local relation (Peng et al. 2006a). Assuming an Eddington accretion of  $\sim 2 M_{\odot} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , the DOGs could easily grow their BHs onto the  $z \sim 2$  relation (after accounting for fading).

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

observed kinematics to model the mass distributions within the DOGs. However, due to poor signal-to-noise ratio and/or the nature of the DOG kinematics, none showed evidence for well-ordered rotation in an extended gas disk.

Despite these issues, there do appear to be narrow  $H\alpha$  emitting regions detected in each galaxy. In DOGs 1 and 2, the narrow  $H\alpha$  flux arises from a single source near the nucleus, each only 1–2 kpc in diameter. The line widths of the narrow  $H\alpha$  emission in these two DOGs are resolved at 530 and 470  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ , respectively. If the ionized gas is tracing a virialized mass distribution, the masses within these knots are extremely large,  $M > 10^{11} M_{\odot}$ . More likely, the gas is not virialized. The line widths could be enhanced by the nearby AGN, or from kinematically disturbed gas, or from large bulk motions such as from expanding bubbles from a wind. In the case of DOG2, the narrow emission resides exactly atop the location of the broad-line region, suggesting that some fraction of the narrow-line flux may be from the AGN. The high  $[\text{N II}]/H\alpha$  line ratio of this region also suggests AGN contamination. For DOG1, the  $[\text{N II}]/H\alpha$  line ratios are more consistent with star formation.

The other two galaxies, DOG3 and DOG4, appear to show extended narrow  $H\alpha$  emission in several distinct knots with separations as far as 5 kpc. Each of the knots has a very small  $H\alpha$  line width of  $\sim 150\text{--}200 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , and there are no large velocity gradients across these multiple emitting regions.



**Figure 5.** Left: same as Figure 4 only now no dust correction has been applied to the DOG host galaxy luminosities. Right: now shows the DOGs fading passively with an assumed epoch of star formation at redshift,  $z = 5$ —the same prescription applied to the other  $z \sim 2$  AGN hosts. In this scenario, the bulk of the DOGs again fade to the local relation.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

In each case, the central wavelength of the narrow-line component is offset from the broad-line component. These kinematics offsets range from 150  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ , in DOGs 2 and 3, to 350 and 500  $\text{km s}^{-1}$ , in DOGs 1 and 4, respectively.

## 5. DISCUSSION

In this set of four DOGs, the broad  $H\alpha$  lines associated with AGN have fluxes 10–20 times larger than the detected narrow lines produced in star-forming regions. The relative strengths of these lines suggest that the bulk of the dust heating results from AGN activity rather than star formation. Based on the widths of the broad lines, and the continuum flux of the nuclear region, we estimate lower limits on the BH masses for the four DOGs in our sample, in the range of  $(1\text{--}9) \times 10^8 M_{\odot}$ .

### 5.1. Comparing the BH Masses of DOGs to BH Masses of Other $z \sim 2$ Galaxies

Figure 4 compares the BH masses of the DOGs (blue limits) with the BH masses in other  $z \sim 2$  and  $z \approx 0$  galaxies (Peng et al. 2006b; Ridgway et al. 2001; Kukula et al. 2001). The  $z \sim 2$  galaxies are a mix of radio-loud and radio-quiet quasars. Their BH masses were measured with a technique similar to the one used in this paper, except that the emission lines used were from the rest-frame UV, C IV  $\lambda 1549$ , and Mg II  $\lambda 2798$  (Peng et al. 2006a). The  $z \sim 2$  host galaxy magnitudes of the quasars were measured from high spatial resolution NIR imaging from *HST*. The comparison sample of interest at  $z = 0$  is elliptical galaxies with BH masses measured from high spatial resolution *HST* spectroscopy of the circumnuclear gas and stars in each galaxy (e.g., Kormendy & Gebhardt 2001; Ferrarese & Ford 2005), where the *R*-band quantities are taken from Bettoni et al. (2003).

When placing the DOGs into Figure 4, we must choose what level of dust correction to apply to the BHs and host galaxies. For the BHs themselves, we show the dust corrected lower limits on the masses. For the host galaxies, we use two different prescriptions. In Figure 4, we adopt the dust corrections derived from the nuclear regions. While these are lower limits on the dust



**Table 5**  
X-ray-derived Properties

Object Name	X-ray Counts	0.2–10 keV Flux <sup>a</sup> ( $10^{-14}$ erg cm $^{-2}$ s $^{-1}$ )	0.2–10 keV Lum. <sup>b</sup> ( $10^{44}$ erg s $^{-1}$ )	H I Column ( $10^{21}$ cm $^{-2}$ )	2–10 keV X-ray Lum. <sup>c</sup> ( $10^{44}$ erg s $^{-1}$ )	Est. BH Mass ( $10^6 M_{\odot}$ )
DOG2	16 $\pm$ 5	4.4 $\pm$ 1.5	4.2 $\pm$ 1.5	6.1	2.1 $\pm$ 0.7	215 $\pm$ 72
DOG3	18 $\pm$ 6	4.9 $\pm$ 1.7	8.8 $\pm$ 2.9	0.6	3.9 $\pm$ 1.3	3040 $\pm$ 850

**Notes.**

<sup>a</sup> Observed frame.

<sup>b</sup> Rest frame, uncorrected for internal absorption.

<sup>c</sup> Rest frame, corrected for internal absorption.

extinction of the BHs, they could be reasonable upper limits on the galaxy extinction. In Figure 5, we take the other extreme and incorporate no dust correction on the galaxy host luminosities. We discuss both hypotheses below.

Figure 4 shows that the BH masses measured for the DOGs are similar to the  $z \sim 2$  AGNs. However, as a function of galaxy luminosity, the DOGs appear in a different region of the BH-mass/galaxy-luminosity plot compared with the  $z \sim 2$  and local samples. As a function of BH mass, their extinction-corrected host luminosities are much higher (Figure 4(a)). This means that either (1) the DOGs have undermassive BHs, (2) their host galaxy luminosities are enhanced compared with the other galaxy samples, or (3) the dust corrections are incorrect. If we take the dust corrections as measured, and make the assumption that the DOGs must land on the local relation today, they can reach this relation by a combination of fading, and/or BH growth. A similar conclusion was reached to explain a sample of  $z \sim 2$  SMGs, also with smaller than expected BHs for their host stellar masses (estimated from rest-frame NIR fluxes; Borys et al. 2005; Alexander et al. 2008).

The simplest way to explain these differences is if the DOGs have larger fractions of very young stellar populations that fade rapidly with time. The DOGs may have had significant recent star formation, contributing to their high luminosities and large dust reservoirs. In contrast, the local galaxies generally have old stellar populations that have already faded from their high- $z$  luminosities. If we assume that the DOGs fade as an instantaneous burst from the time of their observation at  $z \sim 1.5$  (e.g., van Dokkum & Franx 2001), then, in fact, they will fade onto the local BH-mass–galaxy-luminosity relation, as shown in Figure 4(b). This fast fading scenario is appropriate if most of the mass is formed at  $z \sim 1.5$ .

Peng et al. (2006a) provide another possible evolutionary scenario for the DOGs on the BH-mass/galaxy-luminosity plot. Following the prescription that they used for the  $z \sim 2$  AGNs in Figures 4 and 5, we can assume instantaneous star formation at  $z = 5$ , followed by passive evolution. The essence of this model lies in the observation that dusty galaxies with young stellar populations generally are more luminous than dust-free galaxies with old populations of equal stellar mass. Therefore, passively fading the *observed* star light at  $z \approx 2$ , without correcting for extinction, should give an upper limit on the light produced by the dominant stellar mass component by  $z = 0$ . We show the result of this model in Figure 5, where the galaxy stellar luminosities are significantly fainter than Figure 4, because we do not correct for dust extinction in the galaxy. Even under these assumptions, three of the four DOGs still have larger galaxy luminosities at a given BH mass compared with the local and Peng et al. (2006a) high- $z$  samples (Figure 5(a)). If we then apply a passive fading rate, as was applied to the other  $z \sim 2$

AGNs, the bulk of the DOGs again fade to the local relation (Figure 5(b)).

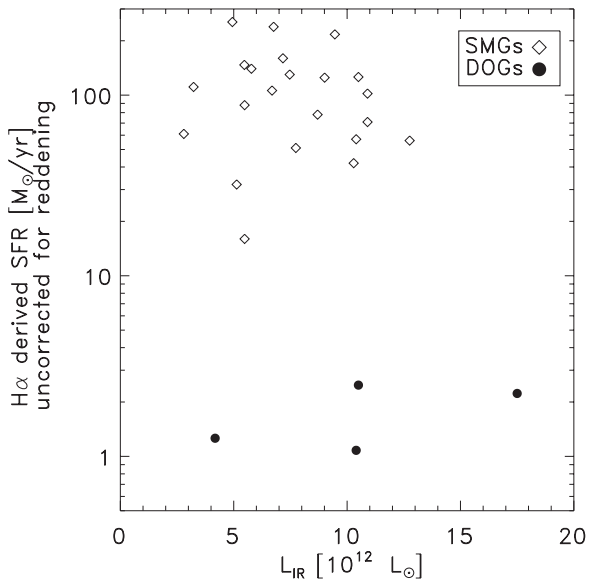
In either dust correction scenario, the bulk of the DOGs fade onto the local BH-mass/galaxy-luminosity relation by today. This behavior is different from the  $z \sim 2$  quasar host galaxies which actually fade past the local relation, even when the fading applied is only passive fading. If the  $z \sim 2$  AGN hosts faded as instantaneous bursts (as has been done with the DOGs in Figure 3), they would be even further off of the local relation. This phenomenon is discussed extensively in Peng et al. (2006a); the  $z \sim 2$  AGN host galaxies need to grow in stellar mass to land on the BH-mass/galaxy-luminosity relation today. Peng et al. estimate that a specific SFR of  $1.2 \text{ Gyr}^{-1}$  would place the quasar hosts onto the local relation by  $z = 1$  or, for longer star formation timescales, the specific star formation could be as low as  $0.6 \text{ Gyr}^{-1}$ .

One possible explanation for why the DOGs behave differently from the high- $z$  comparison samples is that we have underestimated the BH masses by underestimating the dust corrections on H $\alpha$ . As a check on the BH masses measured from the OSIRIS data, we use the 5 Ks *Chandra* X-ray observations of the Boötes field to make another BH-mass estimate. These observations are relatively shallow but two of the DOGs in our sample are detected with  $>10$  counts. For these galaxies, we derived the 2–10 keV luminosities using an absorbed power-law model as the proxy. We fixed the spectral index,  $\Gamma = 2$ , and derived the column density from the hardness ratios, taking Galactic columns into account. A summary of the fitted parameters is given in Table 5. We then use the empirical relationship between AGN X-ray luminosity and optical continuum flux given by Maiolino et al. (2007),

$$\log(L5100) = \frac{\log(L_{2-10 \text{ keV}}) - 11.78}{0.721}, \quad (5)$$

to derive a second estimate of  $L5100$ . Using the X-ray derived  $L5100$ , we re-calculate the BH masses from Equation (2). The X-ray-derived BH masses are given in Table 5. In both cases, the BH masses derived from the X-ray observations are larger than the lower limits derived from the optical OSIRIS data (with large uncertainties). The X-ray-derived BH mass for DOG2 is estimated to be 1.5–2.5 times the lower limit from the OSIRIS data, while DOG3 has a BH mass about 2–3 times larger.

While the X-ray results push DOGs 2 and 3 to higher BH masses, it is not clear how the estimated host galaxy luminosities should change, if at all. The X-ray results suggest that  $A_V$  has been underestimated for these two DOGs which is not a surprise given the weak constraint from the TripleSpec spectra on the H $\alpha$ /H $\beta$  ratios. If we assume that the additional reddening is primarily affecting the central BH, then the AGNs (even though they are intrinsically brighter than the OSIRIS-based



**Figure 6.**  $H\alpha$ -derived SFRs of the DOGs and a comparison sample of  $z \sim 2$  SMGs from Swinbank et al. (2004), plotted against  $L_{\text{IR}}$ . No dust attenuation correction has been applied to the SFRs of either sample. Clearly, these four DOGs show significantly less star formation than the SMGs despite having similar IR luminosities. Note that  $L_{\text{IR}}$  estimates of the DOGs are based on  $24\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  fluxes and Chary & Elbaz (2001) models. They are only meant to be representative and do not reflect actual measurements of the FIR fluxes of the DOGs.

estimate) should continue to contribute only a small fraction of the rest-frame optical light of the galaxies because of the higher extinction. Thus, the host galaxy luminosities could remain unchanged. After accounting for luminosity evolution within the host galaxies (see Figures 4(b) and 5(b)), the X-ray-derived BH masses place the DOGs closer to their  $z \sim 2$  counterparts in the BH-mass/galaxy-luminosity plane, although they are also still consistent with fading onto the local relation.

In all of these scenarios, the BHs within the DOGs may continue to grow. With roughly Eddington accretion rates of  $2\text{ }M_{\odot}\text{ yr}^{-1}$ , the DOGs could easily reach the  $z \sim 2$  relation in 50–100 Myr. Of course if their BHs were to grow onto the  $z \sim 2$  relation, the DOGs would then also need to continue to grow their stellar mass to reach the local relation by today.

### 5.2. Star Formation Rates, Metallicities, and Kinematics

The apparent (i.e., uncorrected for reddening) SFRs of the DOGs in our sample are surprisingly small,  $<2\text{ }M_{\odot}\text{ yr}^{-1}$ . For instance, these rates are a factor of 10–100 times smaller than the  $H\alpha$ -derived SFRs of  $z \sim 2$  SMGs, also uncorrected for reddening (Figure 6; SMG data from Swinbank et al. 2004). While the extinction corrections for DOGs should be large—thought to exceed a factor of 70 in one of the sample members—even the reddening-corrected SFRs are relatively modest. The rates are estimated to be at the LIRG level rather than  $100\text{--}1000\text{ }M_{\odot}\text{ yr}^{-1}$  expected in extinction corrected SFRs of ULIRGs and SMGs.

These low SFRs may be understandable in a scenario where the DOGs are observed in a post-merger phase and star formation has begun to shut down. Narayanan et al. (2010) attempt to simulate galaxies with the unusual selection criteria of DOGs by inducing mergers in massive gas-rich disks. The Narayanan et al. (2010) merger simulations actually produce objects that would be selected as DOGs. In the simulations, AGN-dominated DOGs only appear after peak star formation. In fact,

it is precisely this AGN activity that allows these objects to remain DOGs even when the SFR has dropped below the ULIRG level.

The observed kinematics of the DOGs cannot rule out recent merging activity. There is no evidence for well-ordered rotation in extended star-forming disks, and the narrow  $H\alpha$  lines show kinematic offsets from the broad  $H\alpha$  lines of  $150\text{--}500\text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

It is more difficult to explain the colors and luminosities of the DOGs without mergers, but some form of rapid gas accretion from cold flows might work (e.g., Brooks et al. 2009). However, the metallicity of the star-forming gas appears to be metal-rich with  $12 + \log(\text{O}/\text{H}) \sim 8.6$  (solar). Thus, a scenario of pristine gas infall is less likely than a scenario of a post-merger system where previous star formation has polluted the gas with metals.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

We have obtained high spatial resolution IFS observations of four  $z > 1$  extremely DOGs with the spectroscopy centered on the  $H\alpha$  emission line. The  $H\alpha$  emission of all four DOGs is dominated by a broad-line component with velocity line widths in excess of  $2000\text{ km s}^{-1}$ . In contrast, the spatially offset narrow  $H\alpha$  lines have velocity dispersions  $<600\text{ km s}^{-1}$ .

We use the broad  $H\alpha$  line widths and flux measurements to estimate the BH masses of these systems. After corrections for dust obscuration, the BHs of the DOGs are small for their host galaxy luminosity compared with  $z \sim 2$  and local unobscured AGNs. Much of this offset can be explained if the DOGs have significant young stellar populations that fade rapidly. Assuming fading from an instantaneous burst, the DOGs fade to the local BH-mass/host-luminosity relation by today. Alternatively, the dust correction we have applied to the DOG host luminosities could be high. Assuming no dust correction for the galaxy luminosity and a passive fading rate, the DOGs still evolve onto the local BH-mass/galaxy-luminosity relation.

Interestingly, the  $z \sim 2$  AGNs actually fade past the local relation even with only a passive fading applied. Thus, the comparison samples need to grow in stellar mass to reach the local relation today. If the DOGs are in a BH growth phase, they could easily reach the  $z \sim 2$  relation (after accounting for fading) by growing their BHs at an Eddington rate for 50–100 Myr. If they were to do so, they too would need to grow in stellar mass to reach the local relation.

The SFRs of the DOGs are also surprisingly low; after correcting for dust obscuration the SFRs are still  $<100\text{ }M_{\odot}\text{ yr}^{-1}$ . Thus, without the presence of an AGN, these galaxies would be classified as LIRGs rather than ULIRGs. A merger scenario in which star formation peaks prior to the AGN growth phase could explain the observations. The measured kinematics of the DOGs cannot rule out a merger scenario.

The adaptive optics data used in this study were obtained at the Keck Observatory, which is operated as a scientific partnership among Caltech, UC, and NASA. The authors recognize and acknowledge the very significant cultural role and reverence that the summit of Mauna Kea has always had within the indigenous Hawaiian community. The laser guide star adaptive optics system was funded by the W. M. Keck Foundation. Special thanks go to the Keck support astronomer staff, especially Jim Lyke who worked on the OSIRIS calibration during the warm phase, when most of these data were obtained. Also, special thanks is owed to Shelley Wright for providing significant guidance on the data reduction.

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